reform of the octroi duties would not be less actual that of the customs. Other merchandise pays on its entrance into France what are called protecting duties to enable French manufactur are to compete duties to enable french manufactur are to compete the competency. entrance into France what are call a protecting with foreigners. For example, if "a article be worth foreigners. For example, if "a article be worth 10°, is imposed in France, in order to equalize the position of the French and Er the manufacturers. The articles on which protecting actions are including the articles on which protecting actions are including however, are the principal —Acids akkali, fowling pieces, butter, coal, fermented liquors, "weetmeats, wax candles, cocoa, coffee, camphor, prinding type, hats, horses, chocolate, bosswax, hogs, "reserved fruits, cordage, cows" horns, cotton and spun coltan below a certain number, pencils, copper, plates, "wassdown, spices, sponges, rolled tin, bar iron, liax and hempen thread, unwrought metal, fruits and seeds producing off, cloves, foreign gum, all descriptions of grows, engravings, clockwork, oils, farming implements, medicines compounded, coarse and fine haberdashery, munk, ruttinges, goldleaf, articles of wood, iron, tin and copper, gingerbread, paper, perfumery, dressed cowhides, lamb and fox skins, writing pens, camels' hair, foreign fish, gross carthenware, roots, resis, saffron, sawa, sait, silks, sugars, woolles, linen, and cotton cloths, crystalead glass, oxon, sheep, cows, calves, fresh meat, opium, silver gilt articles, tea and flour. Not only do these articles pay duty on coming into France, but it varies according to the quantity, quality and place from which the articles arrive, so that the tariff forms an inextricable chaos. It would require one to analize entire volumes in order to ascertiain the duties payable on the articles mentioned in the Emperor's letter to the Minister of Stato. There are other articles of merchandise which are prohibited from leaving France. They are capsules, charcoal, rags, ironstone, cust metal for projectiles, piraked books, ammunition, gunpowder, and leaden bullets.

FERLING TOWARDS THE MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

biblied from leaving France. They are capsules, charcoal, rags, ironstone, cast metal for projectiles, pirated books, ammunition, gunpowder, and leaden bullets.

FERLING TOWARDS THE MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.
[Paris (Jan. 26) correspondence of London Times.]
The Moniteur contains a decree nominating M. Rouher Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, "in testimony of his Majesty's high approbation of his eminent services."

There can be no mistake as to the "ominent services" which have merited this distinction; they have reference to the treaty of commerce and the reductions in the tariff, and I have airready stated that M. Rouher has acted with great seal and energy in this matter. It is expected that the Moniteur will on an early day publish a full explanation from the Minister of Public Works, setting forth the reasons which have led to the imperial letter, and the necessity that existed for the modification of the tariff. The protectionists and their official organ, the Moniteur Industrial, are not idle. They are exercising their right, the legality of which no one will, of course, deny, of petition; and addresses are coming in to the Emperor and the Minister of Commerce. The Tourcoing and Roubaix manufacturers demand that the many improvements promised in the Imperial letter shall have precedence over anything cise, and that they shall be completed before the treaty of commerce with England is carried out. They anticipate the worst results to themselves from the treaty. The ironmasters of the Haule Marne take the same view of the case, and profess themselves unable to compete with English from works, and the Chamber of Commerce if Rouen deprecates any changes in the existing system until an elaborate inquiry takes place. The reasons which shees addresses and petitions bring forward are those which appeared in the monopoly is menace?

I have, however, to note one or two conversions. The President of the Chamber of Commerce of S. Quentin admitted having signed that address out of deference with M. Rouher, and expressed

Lord Derby's Opinion of the Alliance with

Lord Derby's Opinion of the Alliance with

France.

[From the London Herald (Derby organ), Jan. 27.]

Mr. Gladstone left entirely untouched Mr. Fitzgerald's objection that by too close an intimacy with France we should be necessarily compelled to play the subordinate part, and that we could not, with our small military force, keep up with her, pari pass. He assumes that there can not be too close an understanding with France, because there can only be an identity of policy between France and England when there is some honorable and advantageous result to be attained. This is completely begging the question. There was an identity of policy between France and England on the Neapolitan question. It is generally understood we were led into that ridiculous demosstration against the late King by the Emperor of the French. What could have terminated more disastrously for our reputation than that absurd attempt at interference with a sovereign's rights? We might point out other occasions when the advantageous and honorable results have been equalty "conspicuous by their absence." The great danger is, however, that although we may have identity of policy on special occasions, there is no identity of principles on which to found a permanent alliance. France is essentially an aggressive power; and Impertalism is a success in France, because it best gives expression to the military sentiments of the nation. We are essentially peaceful, and probably there is no one point on which Englushmen of all politics are so unanimous as in their opposition to aggressive warfare. More than that, the changes in the Imperial policy are a quick that it is quite impossible for us to trim our salis accordingly. Six months since "close approximation" would have huried Lord Palmerston from his throne, as it did two years ago; and the identity of policy, which might feat us in intimate political alliance with France would be very desirable, if we could insure its permanence. But the divided interests, the traditional jealousies, the cry tenden

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF FRANCE.

Emperer, according to custom, the following annual re-port on the state of the State finances in France:—

Different circumstances having delayed the publication of the properties of the finances, I have had time to receive the last accounts of the year 1859, and I am consequently enabled to make known to your Majesty the most recent and the most authentic facts. I shall confine myself, however, as in preceding years, to pointing out summarily the ever, as in preceding years, to pointing out summaring eneral results, the details and vouchers having place in other development.

ever, as in preceding years, to pointing out summarily the general results, the details and vouchers having their place in other documents.

The excellence of our financial system principally reposes on two valuable guarantees—control and publicity; control, which prevents the smallest sum that leaves the hands of the taxpayer from entering into the public Treasury, or from passing from one office to another, and thence into the hands of a creditor of the State, without the igality of its receipt, the regularity of its movements, and the legitimate employment made of it being proved by responsible agents, verified judicially and on documents by fixed magistrates, and definitively sanctioned in the legislative accounts; and publicity, which every year places before the eyes of the great bodies of the State and of the public the periodical table of the receipts of the taxas, the special accounts of the Ministers, the labor of the commissions of centrol, the declarations of the Court of Accounts, and the general statement of the Finance Department.

the commissions of centrol, the declarations of the Court of Accounts, and the general statement of the Finance Department.

In this last mentioned document the Finance Department sums up, developes and explains all the facts of the preceding years relative to the collection of the State revenues, the public expenses, the operations of the Freasury, the dedoits of the old budgets, the situation of the current budgets, the floating and consolifated debt, the sinking fund, icans, &c.; it presents, in its principal divisions axis in its details, the balance sheet of the assets and liabilities of the Treasury, and by a comparison with the past, the march and progress of all the floating services of the State may be followed. Thanks to that important document—the indispensable manual for all those who wish to obtain a practical knowledge of our finances, and which I every year endeayor to render more and more clear and complete—it may begaid with all truth that in France the management of the public money takes place in the broad light of day and that its results have a character of certainty which cannot give rise to the slightest dispute.

It is those results which I am about to have the honor of pointing out to your Majesty, as far as regards the old budgets or arrears, the floating debt which is the consequence of them, the situation of the current budgets, and that of the last loan.

ARREARS.

The arrears, composed of the accumulated deficits of all

that of the last loan.

ARREAGE.

The arrears, composed of the accumulated deficits of all periods, have long since engaged the attention of your Macety, who has undertaken the double task of not increaming them, and of employing, on the contrary, every means in your power to reduce them. The following statement shows how far your intentions have been realized.

Luxus premise that, up to and including 1854, the deficits of the budgets amounted to a total sum of 886,000,000 france, composed, as to their origin, of the following stems (1):—

france, composed, as to their origin, of the following tems (1):—
Remainder of deficit belonging to the period provious to 1848 2.72,000,0007.
Period 4.70m 1848 to 1851, belonging to the republic.

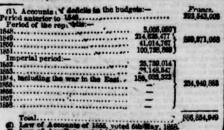
250,000,064. 1852 to 1854, 225,000,000.

Siefcit from 1862 to 1854, 225,000,000.

The following years, when definitively closed and settled, flavor added nothing to that sum of 686,000,000. The seconds of these years have fully confirmed the anti-packery indications of my previous reports.

Thus, the ordinary and extraordinary resources appropriate of the the year 1855, exceeded the expenditure by a sum of 254,090,000f., which was carried forward to 1855, (2).

1886. (2'.)
That y are presented a surplus of 112,600,000f. carried forward to 1867. (8.)
And 1887, from which I anticipated a surplus of



226,000,000

without inconvenence.

But not only since 1855 have the charges of the public debt not increased, but different causes have arisen which have taken from them their serious character. On the one hand, the 225,000,000f. removed from the deficis have reduced by an equal amount the wants which had to be provided for. On the other, according to the terms of the agreement which I concluded with the Bank, that extablishment undertook during all the duration of its privilege to supply the treasury with an advance of 60,000,000f., which sum, in virtue of a special clause, is almost never to bear interest; and besides, the sum of 40,000,000f., still due to the Bank of France on the loan which it had consented to make in 1848 to the government of the republic, having been converted into an expense of the budget, payable by annuities of 6,000,000f. has no longer the character of a floating debt, properly so called.

The Treasury would therefore now be able to supply all its wants by laking from the ordinary sources of the floating debt a sum of about 600,000,000f.

Regard being had to the permanent character of some of the elements of that debt, such as the advances of the Receivers General and the funds of communes, which expose the treasury to only partial reinbursements, and regard being also had to the importance of the annual revenues of the State, and especially to the large sum in haad coming from the payment by anticipation (which is more and more striking) of taxes, everybody will see that the service of the Treasury is now replaced in the most satisfactory condition.

CURRENT BUDGETS.

The current budgets are three in number:—
That of 1888, which is being definitely wound up; that of 1888, which is being definitely wound up; that of 1889, which has entered the second year of operation; that of 1880, which is only just beginning.

The budget of 1888 has particularly engaged the attention of the great bodies of the State, and the result of it is awaited with very legitimate impatience.

That budget is, in fact, free, at least so far as regards the ways and means, from all foreign elements; and it can, consequently, give an exact idea of what is possible to us in ordinary circumstances.

The receipts, composed solely of the taxes and public revenues, have amounted to 1.887,000,000f. for the war in China and for great public works, have amounted to 1.885,000,000f.

In this and or great public works, have amounted to 1,855,600,000f.

There is, consequently, an excess of receipts, which will not be less than 12,000,000f.; and it would assuredly be necessary to go back many years in order to find a budget terminating so favorably.

The year 1859 was marked by grave events, which, particularly at the beginning, affected the public revenue, and created new wants.

The first nine months of the year, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, presented, in the collection of the indirect taxes, a diminution of about 13,000,000f.; but in the last quarter enterprise and general consumption resumed activity in a very remarkable manner, and the effect was immediately manifested in the revenue.

ner, and the effect was immediately manifested in the revenus.

We had, for example, for the month of October an augmentation of 5,980,000f. for November 7,163,000f. and for Pecember 3,000,000f. The registration cues, and those levied on the importation of merchandise which ordinarily follow the movements of commerce, figured notably in this improvement. On the whole, the total of the taxes paid has compensated for the loss of the first months, and has produced definitively a surplus of 3,000,000f.

But what clearly shows all the vitality and all the productive force of the country is, that notwithstanding the check caused by events, the increase is nearly 42,600,000f. compared with 1857.

The receipts of the budget of 1859 were estimated with prudent moderation, so as to leave a certain margin for unforseen wants. Thus the augmentation of 3,000,000f. compared with the yield of taxes in 1888 is in reality an increase of 20,598,000f. on the estimate in the budget. (5.)

an increase of 20,598,000f. on the estimate in the budget. (5.)

This sum, united to the surplus of receipts of 1857 and 1858, by which 1859 will profit, gives me the firm hope that, notwithstanding its supplementary charges, that budget will terminate in satisfactory conditions.

The budget of 1860 was voted with a surplus of receipt

of 806,000f.

The year having scarcely commenced, it would be impossible to indicate at pressnt, even approximately, the changes which events may occasion in that budget. All that I can say to your Majesty is that information which has reached the government relative to the yield of the Customs in the first two periods of ten days each of January indicate that the improvement was far from having become slackened. (6).

become slackened. (6).

BUDGET OF 1861.

According to your Majesty's orders, I sent some time since to the Council of State the documents necessary for the preparation of the budget of 1861.

These documents allowed an excess of receipts of abou 3,000,000f. to be foreseen.

Your Majesty, wishing to encourage national production, and to place manufactures on more advantageous conditions of competition, has conceived a vast programme of internal improvements, among which stands the reduction of duties on raw materials and on some articles of great consumption. That reduction might have for a consequence

am persuaded, to maintain it in operation, if the loss of the Treasury can be made up, wholly or in part, either by the progressive improvement of the receipts or by savings effected in the public expenses.

Nothing, in fact, is impossible with the durable peace of which your Majesty gives hopes in your programme. The sums put saide by the nation hold in reserve abundant ressurces, and in a country such as France, prepared as she now is, it would be difficult to calculate all that confidence in the future may produce.

LOAN OF 800,000,000f. AND GREAT PUBLIC WORKS.

I will not dwell upon the immense success of the last loan of 800,000,000f. In the circumstances under which it was negotiated, coming after three other loans scarcely paid up, and in the midst of the most serious apprehensions, the eagerness of the public had the double signification of a political demonstration and a great financial fact. (7.)

The punctuality with which all the payments have been made is not less remarkable. The capital of the loan, including the expenses of negotiation, amounted to 519,662,682f., of which 307,000,000f. (307,616,833f.) were paid in advance, and entitled to discount, and 212,000,000f. (212,051,779f.) to be paid at the periods fact by the government, the whole to be closed up in eighteen instalments to Fecember next.

On the lat of January of this year, that is to say, in the space of six months, more than 279,500,000. were paid on the discountable: the remainder due on the two kinds of subscriptions at that time amounted only to the relatively small sum of 185,000,000f. (185,192,630f.), payable in cleven months.

The definitive placing of the titles delivered to sub-

subscriptions at that time amounted only to the relatively small sum of 155,000,000f. (155,182,630f.), payable in eleven months.

The definitive placing of the titles delivered to subscribers must have been very rapidly effected if we may judge by the following fact:—Your Majesty is aware that the treasury gets executed at the Paris Bourse such orders for the sale and purchase of rente as are transmitted to it by the Receivers General on the account of persons inhabiting the departments. In 1866 the excess of purchases over sales amounted to 74,060,000f. In 1859 the amount of sales was 40,000,000f. that of purchases are unting to 147,000,000f. double that of the preceding year. At no previous period had any approach ever been made to such a figure, which proves at once the economizing power and confidence of the population.

With a view to accelerate the completion of the means of communication, the restoration of our cathedrais, and to encourage the arts, the Emperor desires that a sum of 160,000,000f., divided into three yearly payments, may be added to the appropriations annually inscribed in the budgets of the different Ministries. Thatfund will be formed by means of the disposable remainder of the loan, and other special resources, such as the sum refunded by the Sardinian government.

In accordance with your Majesty's orders, I have sent to the Council of State for examination the draught of a bill datributing, for 1860, among the Ministries concerned, a first payment of 50,000,000f., to be obtained from the produce of the loan. The part of the Emperor's programme which neistes to the improvement of the means of transport, and which will be so beneficial to industry, may therefore be realized without the least delay.

On the whole, Sire, the era of peace inaugurated by the

Buy

(6) Fi

the whole, Sire, the era of peace inaugura	ted by the
Law of Accounts, submitted to the Legislative	Body 18th
	France. 674,046,000 094,644,000 20,895,000 577,088 593,095
dua	20,595,000
si tenth increase	437.688 893,693
I.,,	1,090,776

programme set forth in the letter of your Majesty to the Minister of State commences under the following financial The deficits of former budgets reduced from 886,000;

programme set forth in the letter of your Majesty to the Minister of State commences under the following financial conditions:—

The deficits of former budgets reduced from 886,000,000r. The budgets of 1835, 1836 and 1837 closed without deficit.

The budgets of 1835, though deprived of all foreign aid, and charged with the expenses of the war in China and with those of public works, terminating, nevertheless, with a surplus of receipts of more than 12,000,000fr.

The floating debt, which threatened to exceed a millard, already reduced to 750,000,000fr, and placed in presence of disposable resources, which in a very short time will cause it to descend below 100,000,000fr. and the interest lowered from four to two and a half per cent.

The treasury bills which, in 1838, amounted to 345,000,000fr., anow scarcely reaching 185,000,000fr. and the interest lowered from four to two and a half per cent.

The treasury, notwitatanding the large reimbursements it has already effected in the floating debt, is able to provide for all current ordinary and extraordinary wants; for the accounts made up to yesterday in Paris show a sum in hand of 251,000,000fr. in specie, and one of 180,000,000fr. in securities.

The indirect taxes and revenues following a progressive march, which the gravest circumstances have scarcely been able to check, and presenting since the commencement of your reign, an augmentation which exceeds, not including the new taxes, the enormous and really characteristic figure of 268,000,000f.

The special commerce of France with foreign nations augmented by about eighty per cent since the experts and the imports of the precious metals (9).

The Bank of France provided with a metallic reserve of 561,000,000fr, and being able on that basis to extend the circulation sufficiently to second largely the development of commercial operations.

The Bank of France provided with a metallic reserve of 561,000,000fr, and being able on that basis to extend the circulation sufficiently and the second largely the development

became possible from the same means to give to some superior functionaries of the Finance Pepartment a position more in harmony with the special importance of their duties.

Direct Taxes.—The effects of the application of the last law on patents (licenses to trade) are now known. This law had a double object in view—to relieve manual labor by exempting from the tax the artisan who possesses no capital beyond his labor, and to develope the principle of preportion in seme of the superior branches. The results have responded to the idea of the Legislature. Out of 1,500,000 persons previously chargeable to the duty, 130,000 have obtained reductions. The addition made to the toner classes has merely covered the loss to the treasury. Some complaints which reached the administration were subjected to minute investigation, and in the majority of the cases the result was that they were either unfounded or that the additional tax stuributed to the last law arose from other causes, such as the extension of commerce and the increase of the population in certain localities. The favorable consequences of the law are, on the contrary, proved by the decrease of nearly 6,000 complaints, as compared with the previous year.

The four direct taxes, amounting for 1859 to 472,800,000f., were, according to the law, payable by twelfths, the last twelfth not being due until the last of February next. The taxpayers have come forward and paid, with a constantly increasing eagerness, unconstrained and in advance. On the 1st inst. only 433,000,000f. were due: more than 450,660,000f. were paid, or 26,000,000f. by anticipation. The expenses of law proceedings go on decreasing from year to year. This satisfactory situation proves the soal and the moderation of the Treasury agents, as well as the ease and good feeling of the poople.

Post Office.—The direction of the Post Office, in proposing the larrangement sanctioned by the law of the 6th of July, 1859, relative to the conveyance of bank notes, bills and other securities, was destined to fa

Forts of improvement, and a cause of great loss to the State.

On the 20th of February, 1857, I established thirty cantonal commissions, which undertook operations in 158 forests. The investigation of these affairs, which are always delicate, and always surrounded with difficulties, has been carried on by the Administration of Forests with such activity and so perfect a spirit of conclisation that since that period 177 districts have been fined by imperial decrees, 113 offered for acceptance to persons having a certain right of use, and 139 are under examination.

"In all, 454 districts or canonments have been definitively terminated, or nearly so, in the space of about two years, without any recourse to the tribunals. This rapid progress encourages the hope that at no distant period the forests of the State will be generally relieved of those encumbrances which considerably affected their revenue.

To show all the importance of this result it will suffice to state that previously, in the space of thirty years, only sixty-eight cantonments had been terminated, twenty-eight of which had required the intervention of the tribunals.

To show all the importance of this result it will suffice to state that previously, in the space of thirty years, only sixty-eight cantonments had been terminated, twenty-eight of which had required the intervention of the tribunals.

The work of replanting, in which your Majesty takes so legitimate an interest, is the object of our most assiduous attention, and tends to develope itself on a large scale. From 1821 to 1837 the average annual extent of replantions was only about 860 hectares; this average rose to 1,360 hectares in the period from 1838 to 1854. From 1856 to 1858, that is in three years, we have been able to replant, in the forests of the State, 18,800 hectares, of which 14,600 are either on mountains or declivities.

The Council of State is about to have laid before it a bill which will allow the communes, aided by the State, to effect similar improvements in their woods.

During the past year two great questions on matters connected with the forests have been solved. On the one hand, the law on the clearing of the woods of private individuals, so often presented and always postponed, has received its definitive solution; and, while improving the condition of private property, has put an end to a provisional state of things which has lasted since the Forest Code of 1837. On the other hand, a recent Imperial decree relative to marking the trees to be reserved for shipbuilding in the State forests, has revealed resources for the Imperial navy far beyond our hopes.

Domain and Registration.—The last finance law authorized, for the stamping of commercial bills coming from abroad, an innovation proposed by the administration of the registration, which will facilitate the circulation of the public administration, which has just been approved by your Majesty, and special preparations, which are well advanced, are being made. The commercial community will in a short time enjoy the advantages of this measure.

For some time past the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine has solicited modifications in the law o

Do. in 1858			
Augmentation (9. Return of the (gold and silver be) (Geberal commerce	imports	and exports o	of precious metals be years 1852-1859.
	- Value is	n Millions— Exports,	Difference of Imports in excess.
1962	Imports.	228	17
1864	EDR.	529	281
1686	576	465	93
1888	714	361 244	40
1889	927	671	360
Total of the 8 yrs.	4,680	3,182	1,498

Caution to Emigrants to Peru.

The British Government Emigration Board have issued the following notice:

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have been requested to caution the public against the scheme for the emigration of emigrants from Ireland into Peru, which has received the sanction of the Peruvian government. The inducements held out are a free grant of uncultivated land situated at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, together with a free passage to Peru. It is to be observed, however, that nothing is said as to the ideality of the proposed estitement, which may be in the wild district on the cast side of the assec; nor is any provision made for conveying the emigrants to their lands, nor for their eustenance until they are in a position to maintain themselves. Even if the emigrants were settled as actilized part of the constry, they would probably be subjected to great privations, especially as the natives entertain a feeling of suspicion and dislike towards strangers; but if settled in the wild districts on the east side of the Andes, they would have no means of providing themselyes with the supplies necessary for their sustance, flad would, sensequently, be exposed to the risk of famine and of falling a prey to savages. Under these circumstances the public should be especially careful not to be lad away by the alleged advantages effected by the proposed scheme.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Bills Passed, Sign d by the Governor, Measures Bef · e the Legislature for New York. ac.,

Our Special Albany Despatch.

Allany, Feb. 15, 1860.

At the commencement of the morning session there was no quorum present, and the call of the House was down for contempt. Business of the morning session was elayed for some time, but finally a quorum made their their career.

The only thing done in the House was the presentation of petitions and remonstrances, and the introduction of

The Senate passed a number of local bills and ordere others to a third reading.

The Committee of the Senate on the claims of the

ferers at the burning of the Quarantine buildings, Staten Island, are in session taking testimony this afternoon.

There have been 445 different bills introduced in th House and 198 in the Senate, and the cry is "still they

Enclosed I send a list of all the bills passed and signe by the Governor, as well as the bills that have passed one House and not the other, and a list of bills relating t the city of New York.

one House and not the other, and a list of bills relating to the city of New York.

The committees have not taken any action upon the Charter or Railroad bills of your city.

The friends of Pro Rata met again in caucus this evening, in the room of the Committee on Claims. About forty persons were present, most of whom manifested a feeling of doubt as to the result of their pet measure. The evening was spent in general conversation, and no one was admitted but those whom they counted as sound. Mr. Fingler occupied one side of the table, and Speaker Little-john the other, and there they figured and talked, talked and figured, and could only make a majority of one for the bill, and that by counting two New York members for it. Before entering the caucus one of the leading Pro Rata men could only count sixty votes for their measure. At the opening of the session ninety votes were put down that no power could change; but it seems that there has been a wonderful change, and it is now going on more rapid than at any former period.

They were in session over two hours, and during that time talked over a number of amendments, and agreed to strike out the point compelling the railroads to give thirty days notice before they change their rates of through freight. They also decided to make some provisions regarding freights that are shipped for short distances over three or four roads, to prevent the item of handling counting up to an enormous sum. It was also agreed to press the bill to a vote before they look a vacation, and not allow an adjournment for any number of days without a vote being taken, and all to follow the lead of Mr. Flagler. All hands were charged with secrecy.

LIST OF BILLS THAT HAVE PASSED BƏTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The following are the bills that have passed both

The following are the bills that have passed both

houses:
Supervisors of Rensselaer county to audit accounts in certain cases.
To repeal act for election of special Judge and Surrogate in Essex county.
To amend an act constructing work house in the county of Monroe.
To confer certain powers on the Superintendent of the Foor in Genesee county.

To confer certain powers on the Superintendent of the Poor in Genesee county.

To authorize county clerks to enter satisfaction of judgments in certain cases.

To legalize acts of Charleston Congregational Society of Lims, Livingston county.

To authorize Trustees of School district No. 12, in Ridgway, Orleans county, to raise money.

To revise charter of the city of Syracuse.

To confirm incorporation of Oswego Chair Factory.

An act relative to cutting ice on Hudson river.

For the relief of the infant children of Sarah A. Borell.

An act to authorize the trustees of the Board of Education of Union Free School, West Farms, Westchester county, to build and furnish school house.

To authorize agents and wardens of Ping Sing prison to purchase lands. purchase lands.

To legalize the acts of John Kelly, Frie county Plank

To legalize the acts of John Kelly, Eric county Plank Road Inspector.

An act to authorize the Lockport Gaslight Company to reduce the number of directors.

An act making appropriations to pay the interest on the temporary loan, and to provide for the paymant of the floating debt of the State.

An act to amend charter of the village of Ogdensburg. An act to amend and continue acts relative to the soldiers in the war of 1512.

An act to expedite the canvass of votes in the Frst Assembly District, Delaware county.

An act to authorize the trustees of the village of Albion, Orleans county, to raise money for certain purposes.

An act for the relief of Julius G. Nordman, member of company A, First regiment of New York Volunteers, who was wounded in the Mexican war.

An act to appropriale State tax for the support of schools.

An act relative to the jail of Alleghany county.

schools.

An act relative to the jail of Alleghany county.

An act to amend an act relative to the city railroade of
New York, which transfers the power to grant charters
from the Common Council to the Legislature.

An act to amend the charter of Dutchess county Mutual An act to amend the charter of Duciness county Nutual Insurance Company.

An act authorising the Commissioners of Highways of Orangetown to build a bridge across the Sparkill, in the county of Rockland.

An act in relation to the Poor House and paupers in

An act in relation to the County Treasurer in the county of St. Lawrence.

An act to establish a Ferry at Cayuga bridge.

An act to compel the attendance of witnesses before Common Councils.

An act for holding special terms of the Supreme Court at the time and place appointed for the holding of Circuit Courts in the Fifth Judicial district for the years 1860 and 1861.

An act relative to the Justices of the Peace in the county of Otsego, designated and elected to hold Courts of Sessions in said county at the general election held on the

BY THE HOUSE.

An act to amend the act incorporating companies to na-

rigate Lakes and rivers.

An act to increase jurisdiction of Civil Justices of the city of Hudson.

An act to incorporate the Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, at Chautauqua, Four Corners, Franklin

Company No. 1, at Chautauqua, Four Corners, Franklin county.

An act to protect sidewalks along highways and repealing chapter 524, laws 1854.

An act authorizing Notaries of Public to perform the duties new performed by justices of the peace and commissioners of deeds; also, confirming the acts of Notaries of Public.

An act to amend sections twenty-seven and twenty-nine of the act consolidating the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

An act conferring additional power on Boards of Town Auditors.

An act to confirm the name of Albert S. Hough.

An act conferring additional power on Boards of Town Auditors.

An act to confirm the name of Albert S. Hough.

An act to release the interest of the State in certain lands of which William Crawford died seized to Annabella Crawford.

To amend Hell Gate Pilot act.

An act to amend an act relative to holldays, and commercial paper falling due on Saturdays. (This has passed the Senate, and has been amended by the House and returned to the Senate.)

An act to change the name of Mary McKinley Scofield to Mary Louisa Brown.

An act making appropriations for the canal debt and the maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October, 1860.

An act to release to John Hall the title of this State, acquired by escheat, in and to certain lands in Westchester county.

noired by escheat, in and to certain lands in Westchester county.

An act confirming additional powers and duties on courts of special sessions, except in the city and county of New York and city of Albany.

An act to exemp, firemen from taxation.

An act to amend, an act concerping the Salt Springs and the manufacture of salt, passed April 15, 1859.

An act to amend, to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical purposes, passed February 17, 1848.

An act to provide for the election of Police Justices in An act to provide for the election of Police Justices in ed criminal cases.

An act to provide for the election of Police Justices in

Troy to annex the land of William Gary and others situated in said city.

An act to provide for collection of unpaid taxes in West-chester county. hester county.

An act to amend the charter of Hudson City Fire De-

An act to amend the charter of Hudson City Fire Department.

* An act for the relief of Peter Murray.

To amend Revused Statutes relative to division fences.

To provide for taking testimony in certain cases.

An act relative to the attendance of petit jurors at county courts and courts of seesions.

To authorise B. D. Carpenter and others to build a draw bridge over James creek.

An act relating to wills.

An act constituting the village of Monticello, Sullivan county, a separate road district, and to extend the powers of the officers of said village.

An act for the further relief of Orphan and Destitute

of the officers of said village.

An act for the further relief of Orphan and Destitute
Children.

An act for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

An act for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

An act to secure to creditors a just division of the
estates of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit
of creditors.

An act to provide for the payment for work done and
material furnished on and for certain parts of the Eric Canal calargement.

An act in relation to ferries between New York and
Brooklyn. (The pet measure of Senators Gardiner and
Epinola).

An act for the protection of the bridge across Oswego
river, at Minetto, Oswego county.

BILLS PASSED THE HOURS AND NOT THE SENATE.
An act to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of
Election and District Canvassers in the city and county of
New York.

An act to in relation to proceedings, to compel the detenmination of claims to real property, in certain cases.

Excercial law.)

An act to authorize repairs on a bridge over the Statchen, in the town of Lysander.

An act to incorporate the Minstrels Fund Association is
New York city.

An act to erect a new county from the Third Assembly
district of Steuben e-curty, to be called Canisteo.

An act for the protection of the property in trade and
the easnings of married woman.

An act to amend the charter of the Firemen's Benevo-

An act to amend the charter of the Frances.

An act to alter the map of the village of Williamsburg, now Breeklyn.

An act to extend the time for constructing the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad.

An act for the relief of the Corporation for the relief of widows and children of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church to the State of New York.

An act to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to security for costs.

An act to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to security for costs.

An act to authorize the Congregational Society of Hebron to dispose of church property.

An act to amend the charter of Clarkson (Monroe county) High School, and to provide for the management and support of such school.

An act to amend the acts to provide for the incorporation of religious societies.

An act to ansex part of the town of Italy, Yates county, to the town of Naples, Ontario county.

An act to authorize lateral plank, turnpike or flag stone reads in Ulster county.

An act to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

Company.

An act for the relief of Luther Wright, canal damages
An act for the relief of W. O. Hubbard, canal damages
An act to authorize the city of Troy to purchase and
convey a right for a Regimental Arraory.
An act releasing all the right and interest of the people
of the State of New York to and in certain lands in the
Twelfth ward of the city of New York, conveyed to David
Lord.

of the State of New York to and in Certain states in twelfth ward of the city of New York, conveyed to David Lord.

To incorporate the Athenseum association in the city of New York.

To legalize the official acts of George Aldrich as Justice of the Feace, of the town of Farmington, Ontario county. An act authorizing the Commissioners of Highways of the town of North Hempetead, in Queens county, to regulate highways in the Eleventh road district in said town. An act to provide for building and repairing bridges in the town of Greene in the county of Chenango, and to defray the expense thereof by taxation.

An act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the county of Cheida to levy a tax for the purpose of building a Poor House in the town of Rome.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Binghamton Water Works Company, passed April 18, 1857.

An act in relation to the fees of the County Treasurer in the county of Albany.

An act authorizing a grant of half an acre of land in lot fifty-one to the Trustees of the Freewill Baptist church in the town of Wolcott, Wayne county.

An act to authorize the surviving Trustees of the First Wesleyan Methodist church of Keeseville to convey certain premises to Jacob Blaisdell, of Keeseville.

An act to amend section twenty-four of title three, chapter thirteen, of part one of the Revised Statutes.

An act to regulate the compensation of the Crier of the courts of the county of Oneids.

An act to authorize the Commen Council of the city of Buffalo to apply certain moneys to the reconstruction of Still-water.

water.
An act to authorize the Common Council of the city of An act to apply certain moneys to the reconstruction of the iron bridge over Peacock slip in said city.
Concurrent resolution, in relation to amendment of the constitution, to allow negroes to vote.
Rebuild locks on Oneida Lake Canal.
Authorize National Bank of Albany to reduce capital stock.

stock.

Amend an act for the relief of Thomas F. Woodworth, passed April 16, 1859.

Authorize Trustees of Columbia College to hold certain

Authorize Trustees of Columbia College to hold certain real estate.

An act in relation to District Attorneys.
Preservation of fish in Hemlock lake.
To extend York street, in the city of Brooklyn, from James street to Fulton street.
An act to amend the charter of the village of Warsaw, Wyoming county.
To amend section 135 of the Code of Procedure.
An act for the relief of John Ginon.
An act to amend chapter 464 of the laws of 1847.
An act for the relief of Daniel Cameron.
An act to amend an act allowing continued use of copartnership names, in certain cases.
BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ROUGH TO TIMER NEW YORK CITY APPARE.

An act to amend an act making notaries public com

missioners of deeds.

To amend an act of 1558 relative to wharves and slips in the city of New York.

An act to confirm certain ordinances of the Common Council of New York.

All act in reference to the University of the city of New

An act authorizing the sale of lands devised by Samue An act to divide the Sixth Judicial district of New York.

(An act regulating the government of the Central Park.

(This is the bill asked for by the Commissioners.)

An act to amend Central Park charter. (Reported adversely by the committee.)

An act to amend the charter of the city of New York.

An act to allow the Manhattan Gas Company full control of their wharves and slips.

An act to incorporate the Empire Base Ball Club.

An act to incorporate the Engle Base Ball Club.

An act to incorporate the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club.

An act to incorporate the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club.

An act to act of the city of New York.

An act to amend the charter of the city of New York.

An act to amend the charter of the city of New York.

New York.

An act to amend the charter of the city of New York.

(This is the bill making the Comptroller the chief man.)

An act relative to the New York Marine Court.

An act to change time for electing City Judge and Re-

An act to legalize certain ordinances of the New York

corder.

An act to legalize estrain ordinances of the New York Common Council.

An act for the relief of New York tax payers.

An act for the relief of New York tax payers.

An act to extend the term of office of New York constables.

An act to legalize proceedings against the New York Mayor and Aldermen.

An act to amend the New York charter.

An act to are the New York charter.

An act to regulate the New York firemen.

Yn act in reference to the New York Tax Levy.

An act to authorize the construction of railroads in the city of New York.

An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad from Weehawken forry to Grand street ferry.

An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad through Forty-second street, Tenth avenue and certain other streets and avenues in the city of New York.

An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Fourteenth street and other streets and avenues in the city of New York.

An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Fourteenth street and other streets of the city of New York.

An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Tenth avenue, Fourteenth street, and to Grand street from the streets of the city of New York.

An act to construct a Railroad in Stuyvesant and other streets.

An act to construct a Railroad in avenue D, and other street.

An act to construct a Railroad in Seventh avenue.

An act to construct a Railroad in Grand street.

An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad through South street and other streets in the city of New York.

An act to construct a Railroad from Grand street Ferry to Fifty fourth street and Tenth avenue.

An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in Tenth avenue.

An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Broadway.

An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Broadway.

An act to regulate the sale of fruit in New York.

An act to authroize the appointment of certain officers in the city of New York and to fix their salaries.

An act to reduce rates of interest of New York pawn-brokers.

An act to amend charter of the Washington Fire Insurance Company.

An act to incorporate Basly Yuber Base Ball Company.

An act to incorporate the German Liederkrans Society of the city of New York.

An act to confer additional powers upon Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

Police Commissioners.

An act to repeal the Commissioners of Records.

An act relating to the District Courts of the city

An act relating to the District Courts of the city of New York.

An act to amend an act relating to the fees of Chief Clerk of the Surrogate of New Nork.

An act to amend charter relative to Tenement Houses.

A Sanitary bill.

An act to appoint Inspectors of Steam Boilers.

An act to appoint Inspectors of Steam Boilers.

An act to amend new York and Brooklyn ferries.

An act to amend new York Charter.

An act to amend New York Charter.

An act to amend New York Down Town Club.

An act to amorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company, in the city of New York, to construct new track.

An act to amend an act to establish regulations for port of New York.

pany.

An act to reduce capital of the Farmers' Loan and
Trust Company.

An act to increase capital of the Orient Wharf Com-

pany.

An act to incorporate Travellers' Insurance Company of the city of New York.

An act to incorporate Railroad and Steamboat Accident Insurance Company.

An act relating to wharfage in New York and Brooklyn An act to incorparate New York College of Denta Surgeons. An act to incorparate New York Cologs of Belias Surgeons.

An act for the better government of common schools of the city of New York.

An act to appoint a special Board of Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church, John street, New York.

An act to amend the Metropolitan Police act.

An act to amend an act for the incorporation of in-

An act to authorize the sale of certain lands in the city of New York,
An act concerning the Commissioners of Emigration and Marine Hospital.
An act to incorporate the New York City Library

An act to incorporate the New York City Library Agrociation.

An act to reduce the acts relative to the District Court of the city of New York into an act.

An act to incorporate Juvenile Reformatory School.

An act to alter map or plan of New York.

An act to incorporate Long island Steamboat Company. The following bills are all that have been aigned by the Governor up to Saturday night, Feb. 11:—

An act to authorize the Supervisors of the county of Rennesalaer to authorize the shareholders of the Lockport Gas light Company to refuce number of directors.

An act to expedite the canvass of votes in the first Assembly district Delaware county.

An act to repeal an act, to authorize the election of a special judge and surrogade in the county of Rmex.

An act to legalize the acts of John Kelly, as plankroad inspector.

of judgments in certain cases.

An act authorizing the trustees of school district No. 12, in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county, to raise money by tax.

by tax.

An act in relation to the poor house and paupers in Dutchess county.

An act in relation to the fees of the County Treasurer, in the county of St. Lawrence.

An act in relation to railroads in the city of New York.

An act making appropriations to pay interest on t

An act making appropriations to pay interest on temporary ioan.

An sot amending charter of Oswego chair factory.

An act amending the charter of Syracuse.

An act to authorize Commissioners of Highway, Rock-land county, to build bridges over Syarbes Creek.

An act relative to the Justices of the Peace in the county of Otsego, designated and elected to hold courts of session, at general election held Nov. 8, 1869.

An act for holding special sessions of Superior Court at times and places appointed for holding circuit courts in the Fifth Judicial district.

An act to amend and continue an act to provide for appointment of Commissioners for adjustment and payment of claims for service in war of 1812.

An act in relation to the jail of Allegany county.

An act to confer certain powers upon the Superintendent of Poor of Genesee county.

An act to amend an act entitled an act for the construction of a workhouse in the county of Monroe, passed May 27, 1868.

An act to authorize the Trustees of the Board of Education of Union True School, West Farms, Westchester county, to build and furnish school house.

An act to authorize trustees of village of Albien to raise money by tax for cerlain purposes.

An act for relief of infant children of Sarah A. Borrel.

burg.

An act to provide for the election of additional Justices of Peace in lown of Harmony, Chautauque county.

An act to establish a ferry across Chautauque Lake, at Cayuga bridge.

Senate.

Albany, Feb. 13, 1860.

The bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Raff road Company was reported favorably.

The Prisoners presented a communication from a majority of the Excise Commissioners of New York. During the year 1859, 357 licenses were granted in that city, at the uniform charge of \$30. The receipts on 329 of these licenses have been paid over. The remainder is still in the hands of the Commissioners. The total amount paid over

hands of the Commissioners. The total amount paid over is \$10,070.

Mr. Williams (rep.) introduced a bill relative to the extra pay of the Attorney General for attendance at murder trials, &c. It provides that the Governor at the time of certifying the amount charged may also direct whether the same shall be paid by the county in which such trial shall have been heard, and in case he shall determine such amount, it shall be certified by the Comptroller to the Board of Supervisors of such county, and the same shall be by them levied and paid into the treasury with the next State tax thereafter levied.

The bills to extend the time for the completion of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad, and of the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad, were read a third time and passed.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1860. A special committee was ordered to investigate the circumstances attending the death of N. Tarbell, while an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. His death peared that deceased had been necessarily handled in a rough manner before being taken to the Asylum. Nothing appeared on the face of the memorial to implicate the employes of the Asylum.

The bill to Incorporate Fine Arts Associations was reported favorably.

Mr. Cours gave notice of a bill to repeal the Mutnal Building Sociecties' Act, and to wind up all such associations.

Building Societies 10.7, tions.

Mr. Pond gave notice of a general bill to Authorize the formation of gas and water companies.

BULS INTRODUCED.

tions.

Mr. Pond gave notice of a general bill to Authorize the formation of gas and water companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. A. SMITH—To repeal the act of 1859, amending the act to provide against unsafe buildings in New York. By Mr. McQuars—To authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company in New York to construct new tracks—allow them to run a single track from Peck slip along South street, Burling slip and Pearl street; a double track from the cast side of Broadway along Canal street to the Bowery; and a double track along Seventy-ninth street from Second avenue to Fifth avenue.

Mr. H. A. SMITH, for a railroad in Tenth avenue, Forty-second street, and other streets in New York. Gives the charter to John T. Conover, Moses Ely, Peter Mitchell, Truman Smith, John M. Miller, Justin D. White and Charles Williams, for a read commencing at the ferry at west end of Forty-second street, Broadway, Twenty-sixth street, Fourth avenue, Union place, Fourteenth street, serune A. First street, Houston street, Cannon street, Grand street, to connect with track in avenue as treet, Grand street, to connect with track in avenue A. By W. C. Krisky—To consolidate the Brooklyn Central and Jamaics railroads.

The resolution respecting the fees of the Sheriff and other offlicers of New York coming up, Mr. Mastrasov proposed to lay it on the table. Carried.

The resolutions of inquiry as to the expenditure on the drainage of Cayuga marshes, and the amount of loss and damage done by the Quarantine burnings, were adopted.

Adjourned.

Political Intelligence.

THE TROUBLE AMONG THE SMALL FRY PAPERS ABOUT THE COURSE OF THE HERALD.—When the proper time arrives the Herald will not be backward in announcing its pre-ferences on the Presidential question, and our little country cotemporaries, in the meantime, have full permission to continue their speculations on the probable course of this journal. The Rochester Union, which is a democratic stripe between anti-Lecomptonism and Cagger and Cas

sidy soft shell democracy, says:-

There is only one way of averting the disaster, and that is by admitting both sets of delegates, of rejecting both, and at the same time nominating for the Presidency General Wool, of New York. So the Wood organ is now prepared to divide even! Are our "national" friends ready for the sale?

The Schenectady Star has also made a very important discovery, which should not be lost. It says:-The New York Herald now advocates the of General Wool to the Presidency.

HON. HOWELL CORB AND THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist brings to light the following extract from a private letter written by Mr. Secretary Cobb to a gentleman in Augusta in which he speaks with great frankness respecting his position with regard to the Charleston nomination. He

I can but repeat that my name shall not divide and distract the party. If there are a sufficient number in the demogratic party of Georgia opposed to my nomination to qualify the idea of serious divisions in the party, then I will unconditionally withdraw my name. This is no time for divisions in the South, and especially with Southern democrats, and any personal sacrifice which I may be called upon to make to insure union and harmony shall be observedly made. So far as I am personally concerned, a demonstration of a serious opposition to my nomination from the democracy of Georg's in any shape or form, or from any convention, would end all connection of my name with the nomination of Charleston. condent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the contest for Governor in the ranks of the opposition of Pennsylvania has narrowed down to Curtin and Taggart. The vote in the Convention it is said will stand nearly as follows:— Curtin, 36; Taggart, 32; Covode, 18; Howe, 13; Kline, 10; Reeder, 9; Halues, 5; Calvin, 7; Todd, 3. Whole num-ber, 133; necessary to a choice, 67. Andrew H. Reeder,

eccive nine votes, has declined to have his name go before the Convention. for President who can carry the slave States of Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, what will become of New York, Ohio, and the New England States?

THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY IN NEW JERSEY .- A call has been issued for a Union party State Convention, to meet in Irenton, New Jersey, on February 22. The call states that the invitation to the opposition in New Jersey by the republican call is sectional, excluding the opposition of the republican call is sectional, excitading the opposition of the Southern States as well as other opponents of the general government; therefore they are not willing to act under it. The object of the ensuing Convention is to appoint delegates to the National Union Convention about to be held for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, to organise a Union party in the State and to issue an address to the people. Attached to the call are several hundred names, including some prominent

Convention, for the election of delegates to Charleston, will be held in Sacramento on the 20th inst. The test for the primary elections was to be as follows:-"Did you vote for a majority of the candidates on the democratic

A NEW DOUGLAS PAPER.-A newspaper has just made its appearance in New Orleans, under the name of the State Rights Louisianian. It places the name of Stephen A. Douglas at the head of its editorial columns, as its candidnie for the next Presidency. In order to reconcile Douglas' notions of squatter sovereignty with the op of the South, it mays there is no superadundance of in the South, and therefore none to be taken into the Zer-ritories. But it adds:—

An act to authorize trustees of village of Albien to raise money by tax for cerlain purposes.

An act for relief of infant children of Sarah A. Borrel.

An act to authorize the Agents and Wardens of State prison at Sing Sing to purchase real estate.

An act to amend the charter of the village of Ogdens

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.